

LARINA, T.N.

Peritonsillar abscess in a 27-day-old infant. Vest. otorin. 77
no.5:98 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17 4

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Detskoy spetsializirovannoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk I.A. Kurilin), Kiyev.

YASHCHENKO, N.Ya.; BERYKH, V.I.; LARINA, T.F.

Igneous rocks containing magnetite. Zap. Vses. min. ob.-va
94 no.6:732-734 '65. (MIKA 18:12)

LARINA, Tamara Zakharovna; MILOSERDOV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; BESHKE-
NADZE, V.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Experience in dispatching trains with complete brake equipment]
Opyt otpravleniya poezdov s polnym vklucheniem tormoznykh pri-
borov. Moskva, Gos. transportnoe zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 18 p.
(Railroads--Brakes) (MIRA 8:6)

IARTINA, T.Z., inzh.

In cooperation with track workers. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.4:
38-39 Ap '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Railroads--Signaling--Maintenance and repair)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX</p> <p>21</p> <p>LA RINA, V. A.</p> <p><i>la</i></p> <p>The distribution of coal sulfur among the low-temperature products of its distillation. G. I. Stodnikov and V. A. Larina. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 5, 241-7 (1934). -- The work carried out with various Russian coals and reported in detail showed that if the coal is high in org. S, the primary tars also are high in S. The org. S compds. present in boghead and bituminous coal are more stable than those in brown coal, and they are found in considerable quantities in the tar. The S compds. in the Moscow coals generally are split off, and appear in H_2S while with the sapropelites and sapropelite-humic coals this is not the case. This is an indication that the S compds. present in the Moscow coals must be classified as β-ring compds. i. e., they are tars which combined with the S within the geological period. Such compds. split off S comparatively easily, being converted into derivatives of the aromatic series. The pyrite S reacts with the org. part of the coal, whereby the org. S content in the semi-coke increases quite noticeably by the formation of new S compds. Pyrite S when added to the Moscow coal raises sharply the content of S compds. in the primary tar, although when comparing the proportion of S in various distn. products it was found that this pyrite acted mainly as a dehydrogenating agent for the org. compds. contained in the coal. As a result, the yield of H_2S is raised considerably. The reaction of the boghead org. substance with the pyrite S leads also mainly to dehydrogenation processes with a high yield of H_2S. The content of S compds. in the primary tar, when adding 10% pyrite, is raised only slightly, its content rising noticeably only upon the addn. to the boghead of 20% pyrite.</p> <p>A. A. Bochtlingk</p>																			

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LARINA, V. A.

Coals of the Bukachacha field (eastern Trans-Baikal region). V. A. Larina. *Trudy Vostochno-Sibirsk. Gosud. univ. Ucheb. No. 4, 31-60* (in English, 51) (1940). -- This field is located 63° northern latitude and 117° eastern longitude from Greenwich and occupies 45 sq. km. The thickness of the coal stratum is 108-85 m. The Jurassic deposits are superimposed on lower Paleozoic granite. Tabulated analyses of 50 samples show an av. content of H₂O from 0.45 to 4.73%; the dry coal contains 7.70-15.33% ash and 0.45-1.54% S; C on ash-free basis, 72.25-82.72%; H, 4.97-6.84%; volatile matter, 30.48-39.46%; calorific value, 7248-8572 cal.; bituminous substances, 3.95-6.41%; C/H, 12.50-15.53; (G + N)/H, 1.85-3.18. Carbonization at 510° yielded 8.5-14.31% tar on air-dried coal, indicating possibilities for this coal as a source of liquid fuel. The tar contained 0.14 to 0.81% bases, 0.37-1.04% acids and 9.43-21.61% phenols. In the gas, 40.0-64.3% paraffins and 1.63-5.52% olefins were found. CO₂ + H₂S amounted to 11.04-21.95%. The results classify the deposit as mixed humic-sapropelite coal.

J. G. Tolpin

ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Chemical characteristics of the coals from the Dahida deposits (Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Republic). V. A. Larina and O. V. Olintsova. *Trudy Vostochno-Sibirsk. tsvetsh. Univ.* No. 4, 52-64 (in English, 64) (1940).—These fields include Khara-Gushir of about 0.5 km. area, Sangin and Baingol'sk located at 53°37' northern latitude and 103°20' eastern longitude from Greenwich and estd. to contain 7×10^6 tons. The depth of the deposit in the last-mentioned field is from 1 to 4.8 m.; tabulated analyses of 25 samples show that H_2O ranges from 4.33 to 11.50%; ash, from 0.33 to 39.92%; S, 0.82%; volatile substances, from 38.42 to 49.35%; C on ash-free basis, 72.08 to 80.44%; H, 4.10 to 5.82%. The content of C increases with increasing depth of the deposit, which is characteristic for many fields of eastern Siberia, with some notable exceptions. The av. calorific value is 7204 cal.; content of bituminous substances, up to 3.79%; content of humic acids, negligibly small, with exception of samples subjected to secondary oxidation processes, in which it reaches 6.72%. The coking ability is not pronounced. Dry distn. gave 0.40-15.31% primary tar on air-dried coal, up to 10.20% on the org. substance. The tar contained 0.13-1.0% acids, 1.2-2.03% bases, 15.9% phenols. A mixed sapropelite-humic origin of the coal is indicated. The gas contained up to 77.39% hydrocarbons and 9.82-15.35% CO_2 . The content of carboxyl groups is within 3.22-4.02%.

I. G. Tolpin

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

38187. LARINA, V. A. and GALAGANOVA, A. S.

Kavkazskaya romashka v usloviyakh Vostochnoy Sibiri. (Opyt Botan.
Sada Ipkut. Gos. uh-ta im. Zhdanova). Byulleten' Glav. botan. sada,
vyp. 4, 1949, s. 69-70

LARINA, V. A.

176. PRODUCTS OF LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION OF FUDAGOV SAPROPELITE
IN ENLARGED FLINTS. Expt. 17.1. et al. (Izv. Irkutsk. Univ. Ser. fiz.-
khim. nauk. - Issled. Inst. (Sov. Irkutsk Univ., Ser. phys. chem. sci.-res.
Inst.), 1953, Vol. 1, (1-2), 39-53; title in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem.,
Moscow), 1957, (10), 35313).

LARINA, V. A.

177. PRODUCTS OF LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION OF CHEMISTHOV COALS IN
SHORT RETORTS WITH INTERNAL HEATING. Larina, V. A. et al. (127. Irkutsk.
Univ., Ser. fiz.-khim. nauch.-issled. inst. (Irkutsk Univ., Ser. phys.
chem. sci., res. inst.), 1953, vol. 1, (1-2), 79, 80; title in Ref. Zh. Khim.
(Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (10), 35315).

LARINA, V.A.

"Investigation of the Coals of the Chernovsk Deposit, Irkutskaya Oblast',"
Izv. Fiz.-Khim. n.-i. in-ta Irkut. un-ta, 1 No 1-2, 122-138, 1953

In the productive layer of the Chernovsk deposits, located close to the city of Chita, are nine beds of brown coal. The coal contains up to 40% active moisture; its calorific value is not less than 4,077 calories. In absolutely dry coal, the ashes are 9-12%; carbon, 70.7-74.6%; H, 4.14-4.94%; volatiles, 41-47%; and yield of primary tar, 6.7-8.8%. The author gives a detailed chemico-petrographic analysis of the coal from bed III of the Kadela Shaft. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

LARINA, V.A.

"Investigation of the Coals and Lignite of the Morodoysk Deposits,"
Izv. Fiz.-Khim. N-i. in-ta Irkut. un-ta, 1, No 1-2, 139-146, 1953

The deposit is located in Chitinskaya Oblast'; the coal-bearing deposits belong to the upper Cretaceous. In the productive horizon are two beds. The industrially valuable upper bed consists mainly of lustrous coal and, in lesser degree, of half-lusterless coal. W is up to 10%; Ac averages 25%; S_{8b} averages 2%; V^r, 28-44%; C^o, 70-76%; H^o, 4.0-6.7%; humus, 1.5-2%, and primary tar, up to 4.9%. In the deposit are lignites close to the coals in composition. The coal can be used as a good energy fuel if enriched (i.e., if freed from minerals). (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

CARINA, V. A.

1377. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF COALS OF CIS-BAIKALIA. Larina, V.A.,
Kharlamova, N.H. and Osipova, P.H. (Izv. Irkutsk. Univ., ser. fiz. khim.
nauch.-issled. inst. (Bull. Irkutsk Univ., ser. phys. chem. sci. res. inst.),
1953, vol. 1, (1/2), 147-159; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem.,
Moscow), 1956, (12), 36923). Chemically these are classed as humic coals.
Coal from below the weathered zone has the following average properties:
17.3% moisture, 15.8% ash; and on a dry ash-free basis: 69.1% carbon,
5.16% hydrogen, 53.8% volatile matter, 5.4% humic acids, calorific value 7000
cal/g. An alcohol-benzene mixture extracts 3.85 to 6.3% bitumens with an
acid number of 61.4 to 67.8 and a saponification number of 110 to 145.

Larina, V. A.

V3878. INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF COXING COALS FROM THE IRKUTSK BASIN. Larina, V.A. and Berezhina, A.G. (Izv. fiz.-khim. nauch.-issled. Inst. Irkutsk. Univ. (Bull. phys. chem. sci. res. Inst. Irkutsk Univ.), 1953, vol. 3, (1/2), 64-71; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (20), 47042). Five coals from different deposits in the Irkutsk basin were examined. They were similar in composition of organic matter (77-78% carbon, 4.5-5.5% hydrogen and 43-47% volatiles), but different in coking properties. The coals were subjected to proximate analysis, determination of composition of organic matter and cokeability, extraction of bitumens and humic acids, and determination of wettability with methyl alcohol. The residues after the extraction of bitumens and humic acids were also subjected to analysis, determination of composition of organic matter and cokeability. The cokeability was greater for the high sulphur (5-7%) coals; this is attributed to the structure of these coals being complicated by the presence of sulphur atoms.

Larina, V. A.

V 3879. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME COALING COALS FROM THE IRKUTSK BASIN. Larina, V.A. and Galaganova, A.S. (Izv. fiz.-khim. nauch.-issled. Inst. Irkutsk. Univ. (Bull. phys. chem. sci. res. Inst. Irkutsk Univ.), 1953, vol. 3, (1/2), 72-84; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (21), 49736). Coals from five deposits were tested for solubility in phenol, naphthalene, pyridine oils and anthracene oils. The highest solubilities, some 100%, were recorded with anthracene oils. A relationship was established between coking ability and the solubility, quantity and thermal stability of the liquid phase. An investigation of the swelling of the coals in acetone, pyridine and aniline, which depends on their micellar structure, also revealed a connection between the extent and speed of swelling and the coking ability of the coals.

LARINA, V.A.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

b-4
Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i tekhnologicheskikh gazov. 2d., Moscow, 1954.

Khimicheskaya pererabotka topliva; trudy soveshchaniya (Chemical Treatment of Fuel; Transactions of the Second All-Union Conference on Synthetic Liquid Fuel and Industrial Gases) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 430 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

Eds.: Ianin, V. A., Doctor of Chemical Sciences (semi-coking); Lozovoy, A. V., Doctor of Chemical Sciences (hydrogenation); Shishakov, N. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences (gasification); Ed. of Publishing House: Bankvitser, A. L.; Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A. A.; Corrector: Bobrov, V. A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to promote technical progress and to assist in the exchange of experience among scientists working on the production of synthetic liquid fuels and gases.

COVERAGE: This monograph contains selected reports delivered at the Second All-Union Conference on Synthetic Liquid Fuel and Gases which was held in Moscow from November 25, 1954 to December 2, 1954. The reports deal with such subjects as

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928710003-1

Chemical Treatment of Fuel (Cont.)

the theory and technology of semi-coking of solid fuels, gasification, hydrogenation, and thermal diffusion. The reports also discuss the use of gases as raw materials for the production of synthetic liquid fuel and chemical products. This monograph is extensively illustrated with diagrams and tables. For references see Table of Contents. The following institutions are mentioned in this monograph: IGI AN SSSR (Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR), Institute of Mineral Fuels imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, VNIIGI (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i gaza - All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Liquid Fuels and Gases), Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Thermal Power Engineering, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR), Laboratoriya khimicheskoy pererabotki topliv (Chemical Treatment of Fuels), VNIIPS (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke slantsev - The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Shale Processing), Institut nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR), Institut energetiki i khimii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala AN SSSR

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SOV/81-59-16-57659

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 286 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nikulina, S.Ye., Larina, V.A.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Catalytic Properties of Clays of Eastern Siberia and the Methods of Their Industrial Utilization

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. i ispol'zovaniye glin. L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1958, pp 470 - 482 (Engl. res.)

ABSTRACT: The kaolinite clays of the Irkutskaya Oblast' have a high catalytic activity in the cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons, which is not lower than that of a synthetic aluminosilicate catalyst. The treatment of these clays by acids increases their catalytic properties. The activation of the investigated clay samples can be carried out by hydrochloric as well as by sulfuric acid. In the hot activation of the clays a considerable part of Al is washed out which is not observed in cold treatment. The investigated clays of Eastern Siberia can find broad application in the processes of cracking and purification of oil products.

G. Maslennikova.

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SOV/156-58-2-38/48

AUTHORS: Larina, V. A., Baranskiy, A. D.

TITLE: On the Origin of the Organic Sulfur of the Irkutsk Coals
Rich in Sulfur (O proiskhozhdenii organicheskoy sery
irkutskikh ~~nauchnos~~osernistyykh ugley)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 354 - 356 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Most deposits of the Irkutsk coal basin (Irkutskiy ugleosnyy
basseyn) are represented by coals poor in sulfur (scarcely
more than 1% of sulfur). However, greater deposits with
a sulfur content up to 10% and more are known as well (Ref 1).
The table (without number) shows the average results of
the determination of the sulfur of the important deposits
of the said basin. It is known that pyrite sulfur dominates
in the coals rich in sulfur (Ref 2), whereas the high
sulfur content in the Irkutsk coals is due to organic sulfur
only. It is assumed that the production of such great
quantities of organic sulfur has taken place during the coal
formation owing to secondary processes. At present the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

On the Origin of the Organic Sulfur of the Irkutsk
Coals Rich in Sulfur

SOV/156-58-2-38/48

sulfates of sea water are considered to be the main source of sulfur in coal. The iron for the pyrite formation was supplied by the fresh water currents. The sulfate-reducing bacteria apparently exercised a considerable influence on the sulfur formation. The sulfur separated in this connection reacted with the iron sulfate and formed pyrite and elementary sulfur. Thus the quantity of the secondary organic sulfur rises with increasing pyrite quantity. The interaction between the secondary organic sulfur and the organic substance of the coal former may lead to the formation of stable organic compounds of the coal sulfur (Refs 2-4). This scheme can be considered as proved for the **Donets** coals (donetskiye ugli). However, it cannot be assumed in the case of the Irkutsk coals, since the Irkutsk basin belongs to the typical limnetic fresh water basins. The occurrence of considerable quantities of organic sulfur therefore remains still unexplained. The difference between the content of pyrite sulfur (up to 36%) and only 1% of organic sulfur was striking. We may assume that the source of the organic sulfur is in this

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On the Origin of the Organic Sulfur of the Irkutsk
Coals Rich in Sulfur

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case outside of the accumulating vegetation remnants. In water from a depth of approximately 1600 m and more, quantities of 22 - 23 mg/l H_2S were found. This coal-sulfur from rocks which are older than the Jurassic carbonaceous layers is also the source of the organic sulfur in the coals of the Irkutsk basin. There are 1 table and 9 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Chair of Organic Chemistry, Irkutsk State University)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

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On the Origin of the Organic Sulfur of the Irkutsk
Coals Rich in Sulfur

SOV/156-58-2-38/48

Card 4/4

5(1), 5(3)

AUTHORS:

Larina, V. A., Baranskiy, A. D.

S07/153-58-3-25/30

TITLE:

Investigation of the Sulfur in the Coals of the
Irkutskiy Coal-Field (Issledovaniye sery ugley
Irkutskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 146 - 152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As the coal-field mentioned in the title is at present the main supplier of raw material and power of the East Siberian Industry the investigation of the coal found there is very timely. It may be seen from table 1 that this coal has a low sulfur content. In a few big deposits of coal rich in sulfur the organically bound sulfur predominates. The dependence of the sintering capability of this coal on the content of organic sulfur was earlier pointed out (Refs 1-5). Until now considerable experimental material has been accumulated on the Irkutsk coal. Therefore the behavior of this sulfur in the thermal decomposition and in the action of chemical agents

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Investigation of the Sulfur in the Coals of the
Irkutskiy Coal-Field

SOV/153-58-3-25/30

can be observed, and the properties of the sulfur of low-sulfur coal can be compared to those of high-sulfur coal. Thus the forms of organically bound sulfur can be made clear, the genesis of the respective coal can be exactly determined and ways of its most rational use can be outlined. The main quantity of the sulfur in the Irkutsk coal remains back as a residue in the thermal processes in coke and semicoke. The pyrite and mineral sulfur are best decomposed, the organic one, however, in a much lower degree. The more organic sulfur there is contained the more intense its decomposition takes place. Table 2 shows the course of the sulfur decomposition with increasing temperature. As is known, the decomposition processes of mineral and organic sulfur must not be considered separately (Refs 6,7). The decomposition products of the former interact with the organic mass of the coal and form new compounds. Hydrogen sulfide (up to 50% of the total amount of sulfur in the coal) is the main sulfur-

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Investigation of the Sulfur in the Coals of the
Irkutskiy Coal-Field

SOV/153-98-3-25/30

containing component in the gas. Small amounts of sulfur pass into the liquid products (about 40%). The authors tried hard to determine the approximate group composition of the semicoke resins (Table 3). The sulfur compounds of the primary resins are qualitatively and quantitatively different in the individual coal sorts. Thioether sulfur was determined by iodo methylation (Ref 10)(Table 5). Its amount is relatively the higher the lower the content of organically bound sulfur is. The absolute content amounts to 0.3-0.5% (Delyurskoye deposits not included). The thioether compounds of the high-sulfur coal (except the Delyurskoye deposits) proved to be the most stable ones. The dependence of the sintering properties of the Irkutsk coal on the content of organic sulfur is explained by the structural particularities of the organic substance of high-sulfur coal. It may be assumed that the sulfur atoms "sew together" the individual

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Investigation of the Sulfur in the Coals of the
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structural units of the coal. Thus, this coal, which strictly speaking belonged to the long-flame coals acquires distinctly marked properties of more mature coal (Refs 10,11). Table 6 shows the distribution of the volatile and non-volatile sulfur in the organic mass of some Irkutsk coals. The content of the latter increases from the **Cheremkhovskoye deposit coal in the direction of the Novo-Metelkinskoye deposit.** In the same direction the content of organic sulfur and the sintering capability of the basic coals increases. The origin of the organic sulfur and the rational use of the Irkutsk coal are discussed. There are 7 tables and 13 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

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Investigation of the Sulfur in the Coals of the
Irkutskiy Coal-Field

SOV/153-58-3-25/30

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova (Irkutsk
University imeni A.A.Zhdanov); Kafedra organicheskoy
khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1957

Card 5/5

AUTHORS:

Larina, V. A.; Baranskiy, A. D; Polyakova, V. N. and
Gomets N. F. SOV/65-58-11-9/15

TITLE:

Characteristics of Behaviour of Sulphur of Irkutsk Coals
During Their Separation in Heavy Liquids (Osobennosti
povedeniya sery Irkutskikh ugley pri razdelenii ikh v
tyazhelikh zhidkostyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1953, Nr 11,
pp 36 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

I. I. Amosov (Ref. 3) developed a method for determining
the properties of sulphur in sulphur-containing Irkutsk
coals. The authors investigated coals from Vladimir.
The sulphur content of these coals is compared with those
from Zabitayskoye i Delyarskoye deposits; the latter contain a
very large quantity of organic sulphur (Table 1). The
authors also determined the content of various types of
sulphur in semi-cokes and in hard residues (Table 2).
Finely-pulverized samples of the coals were separated in-
to fractions in a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and ben-
zene. The separation was accelerated by centrifuging the
samples. The molecular weights of the liquids for sepa-
rating the coal Grade D were selected as follows: 1.40,

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Characteristics of Behaviour of Sulphur of Irkutsk Coals During
Their Separation in Heavy Liquids

1.35, 1.30, 1.28, 1.26, 1.25, 1.24. In this way, for each type of coal a number of fractions with different quantitative yields were prepared. Percentage yields of these fractions are given in Table 4, and results of the separations in Fig.1. The area of each figure represents the total of the yields of all fractions. Reasons for the variations in the yields of the fractions are stated (when taking into account their equal degree of metamorphosis and identical petrographic structure). Further investigations concern fractions with anomalous content of mineral and organic sulphur. The different forms of sulphur and ash were determined in all fractions (Table 4). Results were given in the form of a graph (Fig.2). The fraction 1.40 - 1.25 and 1.24 of Vladimir' coal were of greatest interest because in these fractions the ratio of the mineral to the organic sulphur differed to a large degree from the ratio in the starting material. Results obtained, during the semi-coking and coking of these fractions, and when analysing the sulphur content in the solid products, are given in Table 5. The organic sulphur is separated completely

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when there is either a very small quantity or no mineral sulphur in the coal (fractions 1.25 - 1.24 and 1.26). Separation of organic sulphur in the presence of large quantities of mineral sulphur is very difficult. Similar observations were made by E. S. Krym et al. (Ref. 7) who tested coals from the Donets basin, and by L. P. Ukhov (Ref. 8) during the semi-coking of Kiselevskiy coals. The content of organic sulphur increases slightly in semi-coke. This can be explained by the sharp decrease in the mineral sulphur content and the formation of a considerable quantity of decomposition products of mineral sulphur compounds. This could not be observed during the semi-coking of the 1.40 fraction of Delyurskiy coal because these contain a much smaller quantity of mineral sulphur. It was also found that the organic sul-

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Characteristics of Behaviour of Sulphur of Irkutsk Coals During
Their Separation in Heavy Liquids.

phur in this type of coal is less thermostable. There
are 3 Figures, 5 Tables and 8 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Irkutsk State
University)

Card 4/4

LARINA, V.A.; TUTURINA, V.V.; MATVEYEVA, L.P.

Some properties of ethyl, butyl, benzyl, and vinyl ethers obtained
from coals of the Irkutsk Basin. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst.
Irk. un. 4 no.2:3-10 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Ethers) (Irkutsk Basin--Coal)

LARINA, V.A.; TUTURINA, V.V.; KHODOS, N.M.

Condensation of some coals of the Irkutsk Basin with formaldehyde.

Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:11-20 '59.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Irkutsk Basin—Coal) (Formaldehyde)

LARINA, V.A.; KARAVAYEVA, N.A.

Study of the organic substance of brown coals of Gusinozersk
deposits. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:
21-29 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Transbaikalia—Coal—Analysis)

LARINA, V.A.; GALAGANOVA, A.S.; KASHTANOVA, A.Z.

Brown coals of the Irkutsk Basin. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl.
inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:31-41 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Irkutsk Basin--Coal--Analysis)

LARINA, V.A.; TUTURINA, V.V.; KISTRUSSKAYA, T.V.

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and Duodenal Ulcer

Dissertation for candidate of Medical Science degree, Chair of Hospital
Therapeutics (head, Prof. L.S. Shvarts) and Histology (head Fellow-
Correspondent "A.M.N." "U.S.S.R" Prof. N.G. Kolosov) Saratov Medical
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BYREYEV, P.A., prof.; VARSHAMOV, L.A., prof.; VOLYNSKIY, B.G., dotsent;
 GERASIMOV, N.V., dotsent; GUREVICH, L.I., dotsent; ZHELYABOVSKIY,
 G.M., prof.; KARTASHOV, P.P., prof.; KOCHETOV, K.P., dotsent;
 KRUGLOV, A.N., prof.; KUTANIN, M.P., prof.; LARINA, V.S., dotsent;
 LOBKO, I.S., doktor [deceased]; LUKOVA, A.I., prof.; MAKHLIN,
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"Regularity of the general growth of birds as related to some external and internal factors." (p. 263) Laboratory of the Mechanics of Development (Chief: Yu. Yu Shaksel), USSR Academy of Sciences; and Department of Endocrine Factors of Development (Chief: regular member V. F. Larinov), Institute of Experimental Morphology, Moscow, by Shtraykh, G. and Svetozarov, E.

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012928

S/2504/63/019/000/0037/0065

AUTHORS: Adamovich, M. I.; Larinova, V. G.; Kharlamov, S. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the photoproduction of negative pions on deuterium near threshold

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut. Trudy*, v. 19, 1963, 37-65

TOPIC TAGS: pion, Pi meson, photoproduction, negative pion photoproduction, photoproduction on deuterium, photoproduction near threshold, emulsion technique. Panofsky ratio, pion pion interaction

ABSTRACT: In view of the scarcity of experimental work on the photoproduction of charged pions on deuterium near threshold, the authors investigated this reaction using type "R" NIKFI emulsions 400 microns thick, sensitive to relativistic-particle tracks, filled with heavy water, and irradiated directly in a photon beam so that the emulsion serves simultaneously as a target and a detector. The experimental procedure and the method used to identify the reaction and determine the photon flux are described. The method of determining the photon

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PHYSICS INST. AN SSSR

ACCESSION NR: AT3012928

flux from the measured photon energy flux was developed by V. Ye. Pisarev and V. S. Roganov. The experimental data were plotted in laboratory-system photon energy and pion momentum coordinates, with an upper pion energy limit 30 MeV. The resultant diagram could be used to determine many of the characteristics of the $\gamma + d \rightarrow p + p + \pi^-$ reaction, viz. the final state of the particles and the initial state of the nucleons. The experimental data agree with the theory in the impulse approximation. The confirmation of the impulse-approximation theory makes it possible to determine the square of the matrix element for the photoproduction of negative pions on free neutrons. The procedure for this determination is described. The Panofsky ratio obtained from the experimental data is 1.57 ± 0.1 , which agrees with the average of the measured values obtained by others (1.54 ± 0.015). Further study of the threshold parameters may yield interesting information on the effect of pion-pion interaction on pion photoproduction. "In conclusion, the authors are deeply grateful to A. M. Baldin and Academician V. I. Veksler for continuous interest, valuable advice, and discussion." Orig. art.

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Treatment of pea seeds with hexachlorocyclohexane dust is not efficient. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 10 no.4:15-16 '65.

(MIRA 1966)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zashchity rasteniy Moldavskogo instituta selektsii, semenovodstva i agrotekhniki polevykh kul'tur (for Moldovan). 2. Moldavskiy institut selektsii, semenovodstva i agrotekhniki polevykh kul'tur (for Larionenko). 3. Starshiy laborant Moldavskogo instituta selektsii, semenovodstva i agrotekhniki polevykh kul'tur (for Paruta).

ZATONSKIY, A.S.; TARNOPOL'SKIY, G.M.; LARIONENKO, N.A.; OSTROUMOV, A.V.;
ZAKHAR'YANTS, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, G.P.; LOBANOV, T.F.; KUZNETSOV, P.T.;
MERKULOV, A.I.

Maximum satisfaction of the needs of the population is the most important duty of communication workers. Vest.sviazi 14 no.2:23-25 F '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela pochtovoy svyazi (for Zaton'skiy).
2. Nachal'nik otdela vnutrirayonnoy svyazi (for Tarnopol'skiy).
3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika telefonno-telegrafnogo otdela (Larionenko).
4. Nachal'nik telegrafa (for Ostroumov).
5. Nachal'nik pechtanta (for Zakhar'yants).
6. Nachal'nik meshdugorednoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Yakovlev).
7. Glavnyy inzhener oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Lobanov).
8. Zamestitel' nachal'nika oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (Kuznetsov).
9. Nachal'nik oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Merkulov).
(Telecommunication)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29862

Author : Abramchuk, A.P., Larionenko, V.B.

Inst : -

Title : Working the Soil for Corn.

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Kukuruz v BSSR. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 153-159

Abstract : A study of the systems of working the turf podzolic loam soils of Bielorrussia made at the "Ust'ye" Experimental Station in Vitebskaya Oblast' in 1954 has shown that making the soil more friable with a plow without moldboards has a positive effect on the corn green stuff yield.

Card 1/1

LARIONENKO, V.B.

MALININ, S.N.; LUPINOVICH, I.S.; MOLOCHKO, I.S.; ABRAMCHUK, A.P.; ALEKSEYEV, Ye.K.; AL'SMIK, P.I.; AMBROSOV, A.L.; ANDREYEVA, N.M.; ANOKHIN, A.N.; AFONIN, M.I.; BABOSOV, M.M.; BALOBIN, V.N.; BARANOVSKIY, A.K.; BEZDENKO, T.T.; BEL'SKIY, B.B.; BOBKOVA, A.F.; BOL'SHAKOVA, V.P.; BULGAKOV, N.P.; VAGIN, A.T.; BIL'DFLUSH, R.T.; VIL'CHINSKIY, A.D.; VLASOVA, K.S.; VOYTKO, D.I.; VOLUZNEV, A.G.; GABYSHEV, M.F. [deceased]; GAYKO, A.A.; GALASHEV, M.A.; GOREGLYAD, Kh.S.; GARKUSHA, I.F.; GOSTILOVSKAYA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, N.N.; GORSKIY, N.A.; GORFINKEL', Z.Sh.; GRUBILKO, N.P.; GUSAKOV, V.A.; GUDAYKIN, A.I.; DANILOVICH, A.F.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A.; DENISOV, Z.N.; DOROZHNIKIN, N.A.; DUBOV, A.B.; DUBOVSKIY, Ya.K.; YEVTIKHIYEV, B.Ye.; ZHARIKOV, I.S.; ZHILIN, A.P.; ZHOLNE-ROVICH, A.M.; ZHURAVEL', B.N.; ZABELLO, D.A.; ZAKHARENKO, G.D.; ZUBETS, V.M.; IVITSKIY, A.I.; KACHURO, I.M.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O.K.; KIDALINSKIY, V.A.; KIPENVARLITS, A.F.; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T.; KOVAL'CHUK, P.P.; KOZHANOV, K.Ya.; KOZLOVSKIY, I.Ye.; KOCHETOVA, Z.N.; KRIVODUBSKIY, I.P.; KUDRYAVTSEV, S.F.; KUSTOVA, A.I.; LAPPO, A.I.; LARIONENKO, V.B.; LASHKEVICH, G.I.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, V.I.; MAN'KO, N.F.; MARKOVETS, A.F.; MATSEPURO, M.Ye.; MEDVEDEV, A.G.; MEL'TSER, Ya.D.; MOISEYEV, I.G.; MUSORIN, V.V.; MUKHIN, N.D.; NAGORSKAYA, Ye.D.; HALIBOTSKIY, S.B.; NIKOLAYEVA, Yu.N.; NEDOLUGOV, I.T.; ORLOVSKIY, I.A.; ORLOVSKIY, K.P.; PANKEVICH, A.A.; PESKIN, A.I.; PROKOPOV, P.Ye.; PUSHKAREV, I.I.; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R.; RAZUMENKO, A.V.; REMNEVA, Z.I.; RINKIS, V.A.; ROVDO, A.I.; ROGOVOY, P.P.; ROZENBLYUM, B.M.; RYZHMANOV, A.G.; RUSINOV, A.A.; SAVCHENKO, A.I.; SAPUNOV, V.A.; SAFRONOV, I.P.; SVIRSKIY, Ya.N.; SEVERNYI, V.P.; SERGEYEV, I.V.; SEMANOV, A.L.; SIDORENKO, G.M.;

(Continued on next card)

MALININ, S.H.---(continued) Card 2.

SKOROPANOV, S.G.; SKRIPNICHENKO, L.A.; SMIRNOV, T.Ye.; STAROVOYTOV, K.T. [deceased]; STRELKOV, I.G.; SUSLOV, V.P.; SUKHORUKOV, G.Ye.; SYUBAROV, A.Ye.; TIMOSHININ, V.D.; TISHEVICH, I.I.; TROPASHKO, I.N.; TRIZNO, S.I.; TRIMA, N.K.; TUZOVA, R.V.; TURETSKIY, R.L.; UMANSKIY, M.M.; UR'YEV, I.M.; KHOT'KO, A.I.; KHROBOSTOV, S.N.; TSEKHANOVICH, P.V.; CHERNYAVSKIY, I.G.; CHULKOVA, Ye.I.; CHUNOSOV, M.N.; SEMPPEL, V.I.; SHIKHALEYEV, N.P.; SHKLYAR, A.Ye.; SHCHERBOV, N.A.; YURGENS, B.A.; YUSKOVETS, M.K.; YAKOVLEV, B.I.; YAKERSON, S.A.; YAROSHEVICH, A.A.; LUTSENKO, M.N., red.; LARIN, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn.red.

[Measures for increasing agricultural production per 100 hectares of land on collective and state farms of White Russia] Meropriyatia po uvelicheniiu proizvodstva sel'skokhoziaistvennoi produktsii na 100 gektarov zemel'nykh ugodii v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh BSSR. Red.kolle-gia; I.S.Lupinovich i dr. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1959. 601 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(White Russia--Agriculture)

ZAKHAROV, S.S., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; LARIONENKO, V.B.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; NOVIKOVA, V.K.; TIMOFEYEV, A.F.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.; SKOROPANOV, S.G., akademik,
red.; GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.;
TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of agriculture and land improvement opera-
tions] Osnovy zemledeliia i kul'turtekhnicheskie raboty.
[By] S.S.Zakharov i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 278 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Prepodavatel' Pinskogo gidromeliorativnogo tekhnikuma
(for Novikova). 2. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for
Skoropanov).

L 20246-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/
 Pg-4 IJP(c) RDW/JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5001563 S/0233/64/000/004/0079/0081

AUTHOR: Aliyev, G. M.; Larionkina, L. S.; Dzhalilov, N. A.

TITLE: Growing of selenium single crystals B

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tehnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1964, 79-81

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growing, selenium crystal, selenium single crystal, selenium crystal growing, selenium single crystal growing

ABSTRACT: The production of selenium single crystals from vapor in vacuum and in argon and helium is described. Three molybdenum glass tubes 50 cm high and 3.5 cm in diameter were filled with 99.99999-percent-pure powdered selenium to a level 6 cm from the bottom. The tubes were then evacuated down to about 10^{-3} mm Hg, after which two of them were filled respectively with argon and helium up to a pressure of 1 atm. All three tubes were then warmed to 260C and kept at that temperature for 8 days. The heat was supplied by a coil which enclosed the lower half of the tube and extended downwards for some length. Needle-shaped crystals formed on the inner surface of the tubes on

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001563

their removal from the heating coils. The glass walls above the crystallization area were covered with a red deposit in the case of argon and helium, and with a grey deposit in vacuum. The crystals in vacuum had a cactuslike arrangement, while solid single needles 0.5 to 1.5 cm long formed in the gas media. The longest needles were those grown in helium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 3163

Card 2/2